

**AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:**

Please replace the paragraphs beginning at page 9, lines 1-8 with the following revised paragraphs:

As shown in FIG. 7A, a resinous material-248 is charged into the inside of the dies 230, 240. Although a portion of the resinous material-248 enters a space 248 (FIG. 5B) formed inside the arc-shaped member 222 along the groove 232, the resinous material does not stick to the nails 78 because they are held by the upper and lower dies 230, 240 without a substantial gap.

When the liquid resinous material-248 becomes solid, the upper and lower dies are separated, as shown in FIG. 7B, so that a second pre-commutator unit shown in FIG. 5B is taken out from the dies 230, 240.

Please replace the paragraphs appearing at page 9, line 16 – page 10, line 3 with the following revised paragraphs:

Thereafter, the second pre-commutator unit is put between a support die 250 and a base die 260. The support die 250 has an approximately the same outside diameter as the insulating resinous member 80 and supports the pre-commutator unit by a commutator surface 202 of the unitary material 200. The base die 260 has a smaller outside diameter than the insulating resinous member 80. A cylindrical punch 270 is slidably disposed around the support die 250. The punch 270 bends the nails 78 by an angle of about 60 degrees when the punch moves downward, as shown in FIG. 9A. Because the outside diameter of the base die 260 is smaller ~~than~~ than the insulating resinous member 80, the bent portions of the nails 78 stay within the outside diameter of the resinous material 80. Thereafter, a punch 280 pushes the nails from radially outside to further bend the nails 78, as shown in FIG. 9B. As a result, the nails 78 stay within the periphery of the insulating resinous member 80 ~~or~~ of the commutator 70, so that the nails 78 can readily fit into the female terminals 64 that extends from the armature 40, as shown in FIG. 2.